

$R^5$  is cyano or nitro; and

$R^6$  is hydrogen.

13. (New) A compound according to Claim 3, wherein:

$R^3$  is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;

$R^4$  is  $C_{1-4}$ alkoxy,  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl, halogen, halo $C_{1-2}$ alkoxy, halo $C_{1-4}$ alkyl,  $-CH=CHCH_3$ ,  $-S(O)_nCH_3$ , or  $-OS(O)_2CH_3$ ;

$R^5$  is cyano, nitrogen, hydrogen or halogen;

$R^6$  is hydrogen, methoxy, cyano or nitro; and

$n$  is 0, 1 or 2.

14. (New) A compound according to Claim 9 wherein:

$R^3$  is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;

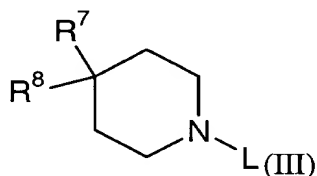
$R^4$  is methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, hydroxy or fluoro;

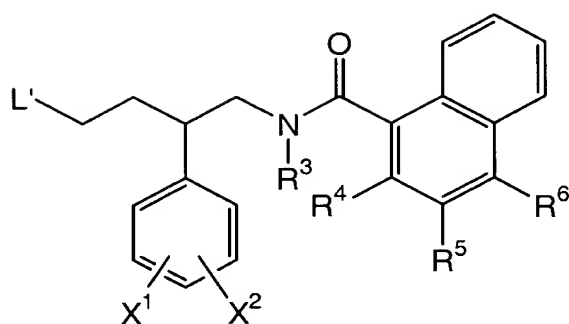
$R^5$  is cyano or nitro; and

$R^6$  is hydrogen.

15. (New) A process for preparing a compound according to Claim 3 which process comprises the step of:

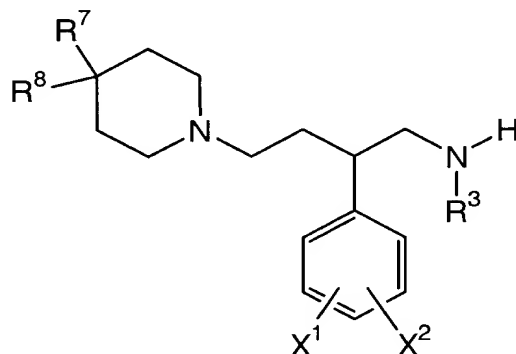
reacting a compound of the formula (III) with a compound of the formula (IV) under reductive amination conditions:



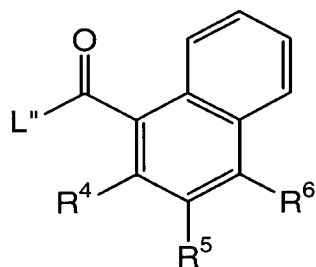


(IV)

wherein R<sup>3</sup> through R<sup>8</sup>, X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are as in Claim 3; and L and L' are groups such that reductive amination of the compounds of the formulae (III) and (IV) forms a N-C bond; or reacting a compound of the formula (V) with a compound of the formula (VI):



(V)



(VI)

wherein R<sup>3</sup> through R<sup>8</sup>, X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are as defined in Claim 3; and L'' is a leaving group.

16. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any one of Claims 1-8 and 12-14.

17. (New) A method of treating depression, anxiety, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, Alzheimer's disease, cancer, schizophrenia, oedema, allergic rhinitis, inflammation, pain, gastrointestinal-hypermotility, anxiety, emesis, Huntington's disease, psychoses including depression, hypertension, migraine, bladder hypermotility, or urticaria comprising administering an effective amount of an NK1 antagonist according to any one of Claims 1-8 and 12-14.

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